WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1852.

NATIONAL HEA IS PUBLISHED WERKLY, ON SEX STREET, OPPOSITE OND FELLOWS' HALL. TERMS. We dollars per annum, payable in advance, itsertisements not exceeding ten lines inserted so for one dollar; every subsequent insertion, tw

BUELL & BLANCHARD, PRINTERS, atreet, a few doors south of Pennsylvania ave

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

3Y THE WAY SIDE.—A SKETCH.

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cart, you mean, William, for you see

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Wednesnay, March 31.

HOUSE OF REFRESENTATIVES.

The question recurred on reconsidering the vote by which the bill reported from the Naval Committee was rejected on yesterday; pending which, the House recolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Homestead Bill.

Mr. Faller objected to the principles of the bill.

of our age and nation; but in February 1835, John Dickson made the first deliberate and systematic argument against slavery and the slave brade, as tolerated in the District of Columbia,

ever attempted before that body.

Not only was his speech the FIRST important one on that subject ever heard there, but it was among the most learned, cloquent, and it was among the most learned, cloquent, and it was among the most learned three or crelsewhere. That speech well entired three when all the patty tricks of the mere politician are forgotten, and the stars of "circumstance and the hour" are lost among the effect matters of a world's history, IT will shine out the uncutinguished Pieled, personal and bright most important productions are supported to the contribution the sepring to the only sure road to homor and distinction.

Of Mr. Dickson's many social and domestic qualities we need not here speak. His bereaved family, his neighbors and associates at the Bar. renember them well, and they will chepish his example as they would a good deedwithout obsentation or display. Although dead, he yet speaks to all who have known him, in a voice that they must hear so long as intellect has an admirer, or noble deeds are approved by the moral sense.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1852

Subscribers who do not file the Era, and have numbers 261, 262, 264, and 265, on hand, will confer a favor by remailing them to this office, at our expense.

THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE SUPREME COURT
commenced in this city last Monday.

THE BEGINNING OF AGITATION.

"Thus far in the session, the slavery question has not been much agitated. But this spaceh of Mr. Cleveland's and that of Mr. Fowler, of Massachusetts, the day before, have set the ball in motion".—Southern Press.

The ball was set in motion in the cascusses preliminary to an organization of the House, by slawholding members, and has been kept in motion by them ever since. Whatever agitation there is, they are responsible for. The records show it. It was they, not the Free Soil mee, who dragged the question of Shavery into cases, and undertook to make a test on the autopiet. It was they who obtruded the soliject upon both branches of Congress, undertaking upon both branches of Congress, windertaking to force the adoption of resolutions endorsing the Compromise and Fugitive Law. Such resolutions were introduced by Mr. Foote into the Sometime of the Compromise of Slavery in Consense The general question of Slavery in Consense The general question of Slavery in that the confidence of the c

It was a Sixueholder who introduced the Compromise test into the Democratic caucus of the House; it was the instance of Sixueholder that it was introduced into the White caucus that it was introduced into the White caucus attempted, by an Southern Allies, "who far attempted, by an Southern Allies," who far attempted, by an arrangement, evidently preconcerted, succeeded in presenting a resolution respecting; it, and foreing partial action upon it. It was Mr. Caball of Florida, who opened the agitation in the House, and from the South speech after speech was made, lay ing down the law on the question of Siavery to the North, before a single member from the section could get a chance to open his mouth Members from Alabama, Florida, Georgia North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennosee Mississippi, kept up a running fire on the subject, agitating incessantly: until at last, the Free Soil men were forced to speak; but their speeches have been few and far between. Agit tation on the Slaveholding side has been the rule; on the Anti-Slavery side, the exception. Three months and a half of the session had gone by, before the delivery of an Anti-Slavery speech; and up to this time, only five Anti-Slavery speech, and up to this time, only five Anti-Slavery speech, and up to this time, only five Anti-Slavery speech, and up to this time, only five Anti-Slavery sembers have speken, coccupying in Slavery members have speken, coccupying in Slavery members have speken, coccupying in

Who have been the agitators? Who have been wasting time with windy discussions! Who have been delaying public business? Who have been seeking to establish new tests, and manufacture Presidents?

Anti-Slavery members have been silent long enough. It is time that they also should show their opinions. Since Slaveholding members will have agitation, let them have it. Doubt less, they would like to monopoline the business less, they would like to monopoline the business clous, have justification they seem to regard as very ungracious, nay, inflammytory and factious. Free clous, nay, inflammytory and factious free speech is an offence, unless on their side of the question. It is for them to speak, for the North

to listen.

For many years have we observed their policy. Their first movement, at the opening of every Congress, is, to obtain the control of the organization. Next they make an issue on the Slavery Guestion, and work on this until they have magnified it above all other subject made it a test, secured unity among themselves and produced division among Northera mea Meanwhile, they decelaim and argue, distate and produced division among Northera mea Meanwhile, they decelaim and argue, distate and insist, until they succeed in generating a pro-clavery atmosphere, paralyzing the energies and distorting the vision of members result; and insist, until they succeed in generating a give and distorting the vision of members result and insight of succeeding the subject of the succeeding the subject of the subject

Members of Congress, who hold that the Federal Government should be controlled by she National Interest of Freedom, and not by the Sectional Interest of Siavery, onght not, it seems to us to stand on the defensive. It is enough for them to know that the Federal Government is coutrolled by Slavery. Their duty is, not self-defence, but reform. Let them, agree upon a great Constitutional Principle in relation to Slavery, and boldly proclaim their determination to carry Hout. Nox-Intravexations in the Control of th

We shall resume the subject at another time.

DISCIPLINE IN THE NAVY.

A bill recently passed the Senate, to enforce discipline and promote good conduct in the navy. Last Monday week it was taken up from the Spacker's table in the House, and a strong effort was made to force it through, without discussion or examination. A majority of the members, unwilling to legislate upon so important a neasure in the dark, put their veto upon it, and on the question, Shall the bill pass? I have to stood, you say 76, pass 77. A motion to reconsider opened the way for a general discussion of the subject, by general consent the bill was ordered to be printed, and the medium of the subject of the subject, and the subject is the subject of the subject, and the subject is the subject to the printed and the medium of the subject is the subject to the printed, and the medium of the subject is the subject to th

tion to reconsider went over.

We are glad that good sense prevailed against rash comesls. A system of discipline, involving the rights of our sailors and the efficiency of our navy, ought not to be passed upon hastily. The grant pinistake our legislators are apit to make, is, in overlooking the fact that sailors are men, and assuming that the character of our naval officers is a sufficient guaranty that the arbitrary power with which they may be invested will not be abused. Hence the disposition manifested by so many of them to place the sailor at the absolute discretion of the control of the contr

American People has been drawn to the degraded condition of their sailors; and the result
has been, an earnest demand for reform. They
are aware that great power must be lodged in
the hands of the commander of a vessel; but
for that reason he should be hald to a strict
responsibility for its use, and every possible
safeguard should be provided against its abuse.
They know that discipline on shipboard must
be such as to secure subordination and good
conduct; but degradation is not subordination,
nor can brutal punishment make good sailors,

Under the influence of these views, the detestable punishment of flogging was prohibited in the navy—a reform which no man in Congress did so much to bring about as John P. Hale.

Unfertunately, owing to the nature of free representative bodies, great reforms generally can be carried forward only in parts. Long standing abuses do not give place at once to a complete system of remedial measures. Do struction and Construction do not often ge hand in hand. We may succeed in problibiting the wrong thing, but fail to enact the right. Flogging in the navy was forbidden, but no substitute was provided; so that to maintain discipline become rather a hard task. But we have yet to learn that even in the absence of a proper code, any fatal consequences have followed the abilities of the remediations of certain members of Congress, whose faces are always to the Past, might lend one to suppose that the whole navy was in a disorganized condition—but for their onesion to produce any sufficient oridence on this point. No sae thentic facts have been submitted, which can at all justify or excuse hasty legislation. The subject is to the important for crude, ill-digested measures. Better not legislate at all, legislate unwisely, and thereby interpress obstacles to an efficient, judicious system of navel dissoline.

The bill from the Senatc is open to serious objections, as will be seen by a glance at its provisions:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress, assmolled, That the commander of any vossel in the navy, or of any shore station, shall have authority to punish offences committed by petdudy of the comment of the comments, and you can ome or of the Ellowing punishments, any one or more of the Ellowing punishments,

to wit:

1st. By diminishing their rations; by restricting their diet to bread and water; by imposing extra police and other duties; and, in cases of theft, in addition to any of the foregoing punishments; by making good from the wages of the offender to the owner the value of the article or articles stolen, and obliging the offender to wear, for any time not exceeding ten days.

2d. Discharge from the service, with bacconduct discharge.

3d. Solitary confinement in irons, single of double, on bread and water: Provided, No such confinement shall exceed thirty days.

4th. Solitary confinement in irons, single or double, not exceeding thirty days. 5th. Solitary confinement, not exceeding thirty days.

6th. Confinement, not exceeding two months 7th. Reduction to next inferior rating.

sea.

9th. Deprivation of liberty on shor

9th. Deprivation of liberty on shore.

And loss of pay, not to acceed three mouths, may be acded to any of the above-mentioned punishments: And provided, That no sentence to solitary confinement shall be directed to be carried into excention until the aurgoon or sentence and the time has been accepted to the control of the control of

See. And our further encoted. That the cover ship or wested in the nave shall not every ship or wested in the nave shall not every ship or wested in the nave shall not every instance of meritorious or bad on date of each man; and wheneve a man is all honoted every instance of meritorious or bad on date of each man; and wheneve a man is all properties of the state of the expression of his form of the state of the expression of his form of the state of the expression of his form of the state of the expression of his form of the state of the expression of his form of the expression of

the service, and in advance to higher rating over persons of similar qualifications, but who have not so served; and whenever a petry officer, or person of inferior rating, shall be transferred from one ship or station to another, his character shall be noted on the transfer roll.

See A. And be it further ented, That every shall receive a good-conduct declarage, one continuous service of not less than two years, shall, if he ro-inters within three montls after his discharge, be entitled to a credit on the books of the ship to which he may be first ordered, of three months wages, at his former rating; and after tenuty press; service in the

his discharge, be entitled to a credit on the books of the ship to which he may be first ordered, of three months' wages, at his former rating; and after twenty years sorries in the Navy, with good conduct discharges at the termination of each enlistment, every such petty officer, or person of inferior rating, shall be entitled to admission to, and provision in, the naval asylum for life, with half the monthly wages of his last enlistment.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That a punishments authorized by this act may li

waste to mineted by any general court martial."
The character of some of these punishments reflects no credit on the good sense or humanty of those who originated them. The House Committee to which it was referred, of course struck out the clause which condemns a sailor who has stolen, to go about with the badge of this? who has stolen, to go about with the badge of this? was pain. Mr. Chase and a few other Senators labored to prevent its adoption by Senators labored to prevent its adoption by the Senate, though unascoessfully, the majorsoused to think of sailors as ordinary human soused to think of sailors as ordinary human the sailors though the sailors are some sailors.

chain, equally degrading, wanton, and useless, was suffered to remain. What good can it de? If the sailor has the common feelings of a man, it will only tend to crush his self-respect: if he has not, solitary confinement, or reducing hirations, or loss of pay, will have far more effect.

It is a mode of punishment purely vindictive.

Mr. Shart of Michigan and Mr. Millson of Virginia objected to the bill, because it invested the commander, wheever he might be, with the wholesale power of inflicting these punishments, for cause or without cause, at his pleasure or carrier. Said Mr. Millson—

"This bill we have just rejected, propose to confer upon the commanding offerer of a wassel, even though he should not hold a high rank than that of passed midshipman, the powe to inflict the punishment of solitary confinement, not exceeding thirty days, with iron upon the hands and upon the askies, and the confinement of the punishment was inflicted or the evidence upon which the crime was a certained. This power, sir, I would not confe upon anybody; not upon any officer in the navy, however exalted his rank. It is in my judgment, exceedingly important that the pun pay have the confinement was the proposed of the

Mr. Staart called attention to the fact—which had entirely escaped themotice of the gentleman who reported the bill from the House Committee—that the punishments were not confined to shipboard, but might be inflicted on shore, where there could be no excuss for the shore, where there could be no excuss for the case reported that the commander of any vessel in the Navy, "or of any shore station," should have authority to punish, &c. "I know," said Mr. Stuart, "it is the theory that this arbitrary power is a good one, provided you have always more than human wisdom to excresis it; but to take bumanity as it is, to take a man, liable to be awayed by his passions, his emclose, his littles and diskites, and confer upon him arbitrary power, and that, unlimited as some of the powers are, under this

bill—I never will vote for it."
The punishment defined in clauses second third, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth, and tenth, are certainly too grave to be imposed by one man acting upon his own judgment, or at his own pleasure, without check, or accountability. Nor can we see how the suggestion of M Millson, of a summary court martial to decide upon their infliction, could, if carried into effect, militate against the efficiency of the discipline. Such a tribunal might secure the sailon against the vindicitiveness of a commander, but

An attempt is made in the bill to try the virtue of reveats to a limited extent. A sailog, who at the expiration of two years' service, receives a "good conduct" discharge, and within three months thereafter re-enters the months' pay in advance, in addition to the usaal wages; and if, during a service of twenty years, he has received uniformly "good conduct" discharges, he shall be entitled to admission to, and provision in the Naval Asylms for life, with half the monthly wages of his last enlistment. Objecting, as we do, to the whole system of peusions, we hope this last provision may be voted down. The other provision is a pretty good one, and would doubt-leave be found.

But there are two measures, whose adoption it seems to us, would do more for the character and efficiency of the Navy than all that this bill proposes; we mean, first, an increase of the wages of the sailors, to at least the maxinuus paid in our mercantils marine; secondly, opaning to them the door for promotion to the rank of officers.

A seaman is our Navy is paid twelve dollaa mouth; in our mereantile marine from siteen to eighteen. The best men, of course, etter the merchant service, the worst, the nave
the teen to eighteen the relief way is in advance of the
in the naval service of other countries. Hencwhile American sailors are attracted to oumerchant vessels, foreign is allows crowd on
Navy. An American who one command eighteen dollars in a merchantman, where he is
sure to be well treated, can have no motive teengage on board a man-of-war, at twelve dollars, with a certain prospect of being treate
more like a brute than a man. An increas
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ble use, without a murmar.

Having secured good crews, the way should be opened to the meritorious for promotion. The Navy, under its present regulations, is any-thing but a Democratic institution. One class is perpetually degraded, another class perpetually degraded, another class perpetually degraded, and between them a great gulf is fixed, across which no one can pass. The veterna American, who may have served his country for a source of years with signal fidelity, and in that time have acquired every qualification for command, finds himself under the orders of a youth, fresh from the Naval School at Annapolis, to whose privileges he had been admitted through favoritism. Rank, instead of being the reward of service or merit, is a matter, first of favor, subsequently, of arbitrary regulation. The landenium who hapens to be specially favored, may be put in the line of promotion; but from the deck to

Sinh a system withholds from the sallor on of the strongest inducements to good conduct of the strongest inducements to good conduct with the sallow of the seek the highest imprevement in his profession, when he knows that manuant of service, intelligence, and skill, can elevath his position—open the way to practice the control of the least of the seek of the sallow of the sall

rating the corps of officers by accessions made on the ground of merit, not favor.

piet. The crew of a man-dwar is for obvious reasons, much larger than is required in
times of peace, for the ordinary duties of navigation. Hence, there are always pienty of
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that confinally? I brinking stealing, quarrel,
ling, rotting, insubordination, are things of
course. Devise punishments the most rigorouns, and they will avail little, so long as the
cause of the cwil shall be permitted to contime. Provide them with occupations which
may have to their benefit, and with libraries
to instruct and entertain them, and you will
accomplish infinitely more for discipline and
good order, than all your infernal chains and
cate-of-mix-allay, with a legion of devile to ply

In siors, give the sailor books, useful employ ments, comfortable quarters, respectful treat ment, a fair chance for preferment, good wages, the benefit of courts martial in grave cases, abolish all vindictive and degrading pun isments, and we shall hear no more complaint of insubordination and mutinor.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

A correspondent says—

*Lift up your voice against the Franking

Privilege, and never cease till that fountain of

corruption to dried up. Papers, letters, and

other matters, are out unular passing through

the mail, sent by private individuals, but bear
ing the magic letters, M. C. The last I re
ceived was the African Repository, from Sam
cell McGill, under the frank of Frown, M. C. ?

All sorts of things are sent under the frank pictures, books, slik gowns, and fancy articles generally. Oue of the latest devices we heard of was cutting a circular hole in a thick document, stuffing a slik dress in it, leaving the sly leaves eatire over it, and then franking it as a public document. As to the practice of sending private letters under the frank of a member of Congress, it is so common as to excite no remark. That it is a pulpable abuse of the franking privilege is undeniable.

The use of this privilege for circulating through the country speeches and public door ments, is reduced to system. The moment a member has finished his speech, a page circulates a subscription paper in the House, for subscribes to it, when issued in pamphlet form. One subscribes for a hundred copies, another for two hundred, and so on; the author binned for a thousand, or several thousands. Each man then goes to work, and sends is off to his constituency. Members keep lists of persons to whom such matters are to be franked, not always confined to their own district or State. Some, bent upon enlightening the good People, have hists of fifteen or twenty thousands, distributed in all the States, composed of native and naturalized citizens; and occasionally, the speeches are printed in German as well as English. In this way Congress becomes an engine of predigious influence, rivalling the present sizeff in power. Whether the influence thus exerted is on the whole healthful or otherwise, must depend to a great extent upon the character of the speeches circulated. That they diffuse a great deal of political information, is unquestionable; but the majority of speeches delivered in Congress are not calculated, we this, to diffuse some principles; so that, if they fail to do mischief, it is because they are to be below are how are impression.

Mr. Cabell, the Whig member from Florida, has written a letter to the Albany Register, designed to instruct the Whige of New York how to discharge their duties as good citizens. He insists that Mr. Fillmore shall be renominated and supported—decounces opposition to him—says that if he is to be sacrified for the purpose of gaining Abolition votes, then there can be no further cooperation between the Whige of the North, and closes with the following meance:

be no further co-operation between the Whigs of the North, and closes with the following meanes:

"In conclusion, I will call your attention to a fact which would have effect on those who desire the adoption of political measures more desire the adoption of political measures more than the state of the following the state of the transfer of the trends of the transfer of the trends of the transfer of the transfe

COMMODORE SPOCKTON has surprised many of his friends, by coming out as a calogist of Daniel Webster, an admirer of the old Federalises, and an advocate of Protection. Why should anybody be surprised? The public men who put through the Compronises, and have been sustaining it, have felt bound to stand by each other; and as to a Tariff, in what does the Commodore differ from Mr. Buchanan! But will some one tell us in what the elementary of these gentlemen consists?

Liberation of the Irish Exiles.—The Dublin Freeman's Journal of the 10th March 1989:

lange is reported that orders have actual been issued from the Colonial Office, or we less of the Irish exiles, and in the Month of the Irish exiles, and the Irish exiles, and the Irish exiles, and the Irish exiles, and Irish exiles of the Irish exiles, and Irish exiles of the Irish exiles, and Irish exiles of the Irish and Irish exiles of the Irish is aliands. Mr. Whiteside (now a met ber of the Derby Administration) and been is active interessor for their liberty."

If this be so, we suggest to General Cass and our other philanthropic statesmen that they may now find leisure to show their humanity n the case of Drayton and Sayres.

THE OLD MEN'S COMMITTEE AND TH YOUNG MEN'S COMMITTEE OF the DEMOCRATE New York city, have concurred in recommending ing General Cass for the Prosidency. The Nev York Evening Post says that at the time the resolution was passed, about a third of the members were present, the minority havin stolen a march on the majority.

THE SOUTHERN RIGHTS CONVENTION, met at Milledgoville, Georgia, a few days reaffirmed the Baltimore resolutions, and pointed delegates to the Baltimore Conventions, who were left uninstructed as to candidate

THINGS IN WISCONSIN.

"There is, however, considerable unessine among many of your friends—those formed Whitigs, (and call themselves Whitigs yet, to. a hinents as we that of pro-slawerism, who feel the pressing want of better prices for their produce in the pressing want of better prices for their produce in the pressing want of better prices for their produce in the presser prices of produce have not profit to the frame in this region of country, nor will furnish his wherewish to pay if he owes, or bay if he wants, after defraying expenses of rathing, & the wherewish to pay if he owes, or bay if he wants, after defraying expenses of rathing, but we are compelled to live in our old house and wear our old olothes, for want of a just price for our labor? Say they, 'we are sending millions of gold to before to be yardied thereby diverting labor to more channels, les sening the amount of an article which become a drug in the market, and furnishing doft market and the work of the white party, I must admit the reakes of the White party, I must admit the rankes of the White party, I must admit the rankes of the White party, I must admit the rankes of the White party, I must admit the rankes of the White party, I must admit the rankes of the White party, I must admit the rankes of the White party, I must admit the rankes of the White party, I must admit the present of the white party. I must admit the present of the White party, I must admit the present of the White party, I must admit the present of the White party. I must admit the present of the White party, I must admit the present of the White party. I must admit the present of the White party. I must admit the present of the White party. I must admit the party of the white party. I must admit the party of the white party. I must admit the party of the white party. I must admit the party of the white party is must admit the party of the white party. I must admit the party of the white party. I must admit the party of the white party is must admit the party of the white party. I must a

A few considerations will show our friends in Wisconsin that they have overlooked the real causes of their present troubles, and that the remedy is in their own hands.

In 1840, the population of Wisconsin wa only 30,145. In 1830, it had increased it 305,191—at the enormous rate of 830 per cent lowa in the mean time had increased its population from 45,000 to 192,000, or at the rate of 345 per cent. The rate of increases in Ar kansas during the same period was only 11 per cent, and in every other State, less than 100.

The growth of population in Wisconsin has been unprecedented, and one of its necessary results has been, the impossibility of so diversifying industry as to supply the natural want of the people. The emigrants who have sattled in the State have turned their attention to the readiest and cheapest culture, that of wheat and, like all communities who depend for support upon the proceeds of a single staple, find themselvies imbarrassed and in debt the moment a glut in the market occasions a fall of prices.

We ask their attention to the following table which we have prepared from the Ceussno of 1850. A careful examination of it will put them in complete possession of their own casession them the real nature, cause, and remedy of their distress. It exhibits the comparative population, modes of industry, and resources, o Michigan and Wisconsin:

Population | Wisconsin | Wiscolarum | Population | 305,191 | 397,684 | Acres imprived | 1,011,308 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,684 | 397,68

Manufactures 57,006 254,506

This shows that Michigan, with a population less than one-fourth larger than that of Wisconsin, has brought nearly twice the quantity of land under cultivation, owns nearly double the amount of lives stock, produces nearly three times the amount of lives stock, produces nearly three times the amount of loud in the stock produces nearly three times the amount of loud in the stock produces nearly three times the amount of loud in the stock produces nearly three times the amount of loud in the stock produces and the stock produces of butter, more than twice the quantity of maps taggar, and six times the value of home manufactures. In short, while the people of Michigan have diversified their labor, distributed their capital, touchedevery spring of wealth, taxed every capacity of their soil, and where there was a supplies of grain, put it into live stock, or raised sheep with it, the psophe of Wisconsin have devoted nearly all their labor, their enterprise, and their capital, to the culture of wheat. As nearly all have been wheat growers, they have had comparatively little to sell or hay at home; their market has been abroad, and in that market they have been trading upon a single staple. No tariff can remedy this state of things. The remedy is in their own hands. Their climate is as propitions as that for Michigan—their not is richer, and equally varied. Let have a simple their individual of the state of things that the state of things their indivity. That is the secret of hand and one, by distributed when market, just as Michigan their has the state of things their indivity. That is the secret of hand the other, with a population of unch less years and the other, not two hundred and fitty thousand pounds? Wy one should grow two hundred and fitty thousand pounds? Wisconsin is as rich in agricultural capabilities as Michigan—they have been steadily developed in the latter, without the hot-bed procure and the stock of the colous shall not convert the time of the stock of device more atte

A LAME EXCUSE.—The Washington Union tries to sectuse the late Democratic Convention of Virginia for not expressing any opinion or diversity of Virginia for not expressing any opinion or the subject of the Compromise, because previous State Conventions of its Democracy had considered the Compromise of the Compromise to the State Convention of the Baltimore National Convention of Democratts regularly re-affirms the same result insie severy four years, though the subjects at ludded to may have no present interest; and to the same next May. Would the Union be assisted with the omission of the resolution of the Slavery question, because it had been passed before?

Again: so long as a question continues to be againsted, parties are expected to keep up their testimony in relation to it. The slaveholding members of Congress insist, that as the Compromise is still denounced in some quarters; juught to be endorsed by a solemn vote. If this be so, how can the Virginia Democracy be exceed for remaining silent upon the subject?

CHANGE OF MIND.—A cosrespondent at L gansport, *Indiana, wrote us a few mont since:

"By the way, Dr. Fitch is elected again to Congross from this district. His goes unpledge directly upon any particular question, save the on which be plotged himself before his privious election; and he will now have a chanct to show his magnanimity and heart on the great question of human liberty, untrammelle by anything but his conscience and his obligitions to his kind and his God."

Well—he has had the opportunity, and shown his magnanimity by trying to proceed the re-enactment of the Compromise and

Fugitive Law. We recollect that great hopes were entertained of the Doctor, when, before his election to the last Congress, he placed himself; if elected, to introduce a hill, if nobody else world, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. People are as to get new light when they come to Washington, and become conscious, like Gen. Cass and Mr. Rapresentation.

LITERARY NOTICES.

AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE SALEN FEMALE AN SLAVERY SOCIETY, at its Annual Meeting, Dec 1851. By Thomas T. Stone.

we are indepted to a kind friend for a copy of this admirable address, which has brought as all the pleasure which noble thought and reversible the second of the same and the pleasure which noble thought and reversible the second of the sec

We are aware that we are speaking strong words of praise, that we are laying ourself open to the charge of astrawagance from such of our readers as known on more of Mr. Stone and his address than we have told them here; but we confidently rest our defence, as an utterer of plain words of "treuth and solvenness," in tha hands of those who have heard or read both the stern protests and cheering prophecies of this true prescher of Christ and the Gospel of this true prescher of Christ and the Gospel of this Freedom.

Of the many passages in this address which we marked at our first reading, for their force and beauty, we have guly space for one, which we give, not as the finest in point of style, but as a revelation and a defence of the speaker's own heroic, self-immolating course:

"The spirit of Freedom! It is aggressive to be. It is the love, and the truth, and the pow be. It is the love, and the truth, and the pow be. It is the love, and the truth, and the pow be. It is the love, and the truth, and the pow the love, and the love, and the truth of the love, and the love, and the love the love, and the love the

speak as utsering an oracle of the Eternal."

WESTAUSSTER REVIEW. January, ISS2.

The prominent papers in this number are a series of articles, entitled, "Contemporary Literature of England," "Retrospective Sursey of American Literature," "Contemporary Literature of American," "Contemporary Literature of American," "Contemporary Literature of France," all of which, it is rumored, are written by one hand, and that the laborious right hand of the greatest book-maker in American hand of the greatest book-maker in American Charles or Contemporary Literature of Prance," all of Mignet's "Historic de Marrie Staart," of Prince Laband"s" "Letters of Mary Stuart, selected from the 'Recouli des Letters of Mary Queen of Soots." Of this stricle we have spoken at length elsewhere. Vext we should notice Art. VI, Julia Von Krüdener as Coputte and Mystic—g curious piece of pitious neutral analysis, of cold, moral science of pitious neutral analysis, of cold, moral

Forsale by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C. A pleasant review of Miss Mitford's "Per sonal Recollections" first met our eye anablaimed our attention in this number. It somains also some charming chapters of "My Sveve," and Part III of the spirited tale "Struggles for Fame and Fortung," and a tuther remarkable poun, entitled, "Farevell to the Rhims;" with other articles of more or each relation of the spirite of the spirite of the Rhims;" with other articles of more or

Richer than usual is this admirable monthly, it contains the whole of the first number of Diokens' "Black House," of Fredrik Bremer's "Impressions of Eugland in 1851," several excellent tales and sketches, among which we particularly like "The Artist's Sacrifice," "My Travelling Companion," "Puradie Locd," and "The Stolen Bank Notes." Mr. Abbott's "Rodolphus" and "Napoleon Bonaparte" will as usual attract the young; while the lover of genuine wit and salive will be treated to a spicy draught of "Punch."

LUTTILL'S LUTING ADE. APIL 3, 1852.
Almong other good things we here find a review of Carlyle's Life of John Stirling, from the British Quarterly; an article ou "Nathaniel Hawthornes," from the New Monthly, and an able review of the "Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoil, from the Athenaeum. The tone of this latter paper we do not allogether relish, it being rather on the supercilious and inflated order; but this is burly John's way.

NORTH AMERICAN MISCELLANY AND DOLLAR MAG-AZINE. New York: Angell, Engel, & Jewett. We should pronounce this an interesting and useful family Magazine.

MERIOR OF RICHARD DILLINGHAM. By A. L. Benedict. With an Introductory Poem, by J. G. Whit

heroic-hearted young Quaker, who, for the orime of favoring the secape of some-slave who had solicited his help, was imprisoned in the Tennessee Penitentiary, where he died of the oholera, in August, 1850. The principa part of this little volume consists of letters write ten by young Dillingham while in prison, and

ARLE. A Prom. By George Wilholm Skinner.
This is a pretty general sort of poem, we be
lieve, the muse of Mr. Skinner being rather
vagrant in her habits, and wandering at he
own sweet will over the domains of sentiment
science, and satire. As though madly bent or
self-destruction, he makes use of the heavies
weapons of his satire against the poetic pretenders and small hymoretons of the Jackson

"Æræ" is of itself abundant proof of the correctness of the author's assertion, that

"Phobus is oft invoked in murdored rhyme."
THE AMBRICAN MAGAZINE. Devoted to Homeo

the AMERICAN MAGAZINE. Devoted to Homeop
thy and Hydropathy.
Though not much given to medical readin
of any kind, we always becomes interested it
some of the articles in this excellent revisedies.

THE CHRISTIAN PARLOE MAGAZINE. New York George Pratt.

This number is embellished with a fine por trait of Thomas Campbell, and contains a big graphical sketch of that great lyric poet, by

BUCHANAN'S JOURNAL OF MAN. February 29, 185

The most attractive articles this month at those on "The Heroes of Liberty"—Kossuth Mazzini, Kinkel, and Hecker—by the edito

THE STORY OF A SOUL. Read before the Psi Upsi Convention at Hamilton College, July 22, 18, and repeated hefore the Albany Young Men's sociation (!!!)

We must confess to having read but a line of two of this lengthy poem, with its rather transcendental title. We never read long poems, we can help it; they are old-time luxuries, un

SONG LEAVES FROM THE BOOK OF L

Verily this is a dispensation of doggerel—a ime of tremendous poetic aspiration and pitiably small results, of mountainous labor and nouse-like accomplishment. When will the inumerable host, the "indistinguishable throng" of would-be posts learn that in no art does retension pay so miserably as in poetry?

delivered on Sunday morning, February 22, 1851, the Birthday of Washington, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. By the Rev. C.M. Bnt. ler, D. D., Chaptain of the Senate of the United States.

This is truly a beautiful and eloquent dis-

wanting much in lacking the charm of Mr Butlor's earnest and graceful delivery. An Auto-Biography of William Russell. By the author of Clinton Bradshaw. For sale a

The many admirers of the olever novel of a Clinton Bradshaw? will doubtless give hearty welcome to this new work by the sam able hand.

The Way to Do Good, Pr. Isoch Abbett.

Oue of the best of Mr. Abbott's very goe books—greatly improved and enlarged, an handsomely brought out. Mr. Abbott has happy way of hashing up and dressing over his wholesome dishes of religion, morality, and use ful knowledge. Arnord's First Latin Book, remodelled and re

witten, and adapted to the Olondorff method instruction. By Albert Harkness, Senior May in the Providence High School: For sale Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Washingto D. C.
This work strikes us, on glancing through

as well calculated to give "aid and comfort to the young student. We have a vivid remembrance of the painful intensity of study by which we accomplished our first Latin lesson and hall with benevolent gratification the appearance of an assisting and a simplifying booike the one before us.

ARCHAL AGE TO THE PERSENT TIME. With inte ductory chapters on the Geography and Natur History of the country, and on the customs and i stitutions of the Herbrews. By John Keith, D. With upwards of 200 illustrations. Boston: Gou & Lincoln.

NNAL OF SCIENTIFE DISCOURSY, OF, Year, No. of Paret in Science and Art, for 1822. Exhibit the nost Important discoveries and improvement in Mechanics. Under Arts, Martin Philosoph Chemistry, Astronomy, Micorology, Zeology, Songay, Antiquities and Micrology, Geology, Geography, Antiquities and Micrology, Geology, Geography, Antiquities and Micrology, Geology, Geography, Antiquities and Company of the Company

After quoting the title-pages of the above vorks, any further notice would be plainly suererogative. They speak for themselves, fully nd plainly. G. G.

Eve takes exception to the views advanced i a previous article, comparing Mr. Boround views in 1840. In ord to make out a case, he tortures the language to the write out a case, he tortures the language the write out with a case of the article and which no candid reader imagined he di mean. He covertly intimates that he is a Protection of the property of the prope

This purpose does not seem to sait the Quixotic individual who edjects to this plat form, and battles manfully against a "min. mill?" of his imagination. I am assered by the tone of his article, that "bot little of your per per will satisfy "him, and mon of similar sear ments with him. He takes for granted, with that no day should be set apart for religion worship, and that "there ought to be no active that the control of the active that the control of the cated by Mr. Brewsens in 1862. He has a ceasure for the effort to cault the chair of Si.

"A logal submission and filial obsticates is AL THING'S to the successor of Sc. Peters!" is the impadent demand of the Brownson of 1850, and his followers; and against which, this "wolf in shoop's clothing" has no word of reproct. No—lea seasils the man who condemn his doctrine, and commels resistance to it The readers of the Err can judge whether he does this with a good purpose or not. To the leave the matter of the season of th

* Brownson in 184

SLAVE CATCHING IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Logislature of Pennsylvania has passed a bill for the repeal of so much of her laws on kidnapping as prohibits the use of her jails for the letention of fugitive slaves. Poor Pennsylvania! If, after all, the Tariff should remain as it is, and Buohanan as he is! But stranger hims have barnened.

Mr. WOODWARD, a Representative from So Carolina, has written a letter to his constnts, in which he pronounces Secession deau and thinks the proposition of future speculasecession a delusion. The project of Secession from beginning to end has been a delusion, a cocking also

Not True—that Ex-Governor Ujhazy and his company of Hungarians have sold out in Iowa, and are about moving to Texas.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NG POLITICAL HISTORY.

hat Congress ought to take meas-the abolition of slavery in the

ories. t Congress ought to e aholition of slavery promises consider the settled, and that ali

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Mrs. H. Beecher Store's Great American Tale,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN: OR, LIFE AMONG THE
LOWLY.

THIS great work, which has been long expected, is now so nearly completed that we can promise its appearance on the 60th of Marca.

By all who have read it to is pronounced to be THE STORY OF THE AGE.

AYER, Pfactical and add sold by Druggists
March 4.

ATTORNEY and Counseller at Law, and Solicitor in March 4.

A Chancery, Cadis, Harrison county, Ohio, Jan. 5.